The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,933—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1883.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1883.

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare viâ Modane and Paris, will shortly be issued to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, at the following rates:—

First class.....Rs. 750.
Second class.....Rs. 400.

Return Tickets to and from London by the same route:—

AVAILABLE FOR THREE MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,150.
Second class.....Rs. 680.

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS.
First class.....Rs. 1,350.
Second class.....Rs. 740.

The journey from Bombay to London by this route occupies 15 days.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

N B—The above arrangement will commence as soon as Quarantine is removed at Brindisi.
Bombay, 21st November, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

1883 Date	Steamer	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	
14th Dec.	Cathay.....	2863	500	W. M. Robbie	FRIDAY.
21st "	Verona.....	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	
28th "	Bokhara....	3932	500	H. Weigheli	
1884.					
4th Jan.	Negaul	3536	600	H. Wyatt.	
11th "	Lombardy ..	3726	500	W. H. Mudie.	
18th "	Kaisar-I-Hind	4023	700	E. G. Stead.	
25th "	Gwalior.....	3733	500	M. de Horne.	
1st Feb.	Pekin.....	3900	600	A. Symons.	
8th "	Surat.....	3442	530	C. R. Edwards.	
15th "	Hydaspes..	2954	500	G. Scrivener.	
22nd "	Venetia....	3726	500	A. B. Daniell.	
29th "	Brindisi....	3541	550	J. Orman.	
7th Mar.	Cathay.....	2863	500	W. M. Robbie.	
14th "	Assam.....	3033	500	S. F. Cole.	
21st "	Lombardy ..	3726	500	W. H. Mudie.	
28th "	Ganges.....	4146	750	W. B. Andrews.	
4th April	Bokhara....	3932	500	H. Weigheli.	
11th "	Clyde.....	4124	750	E. M. Edmond.	
18th "	Surat.....	3442	530	C. R. Edwards.	
25th "	Sutlej.....	4194	750	A. H. Johnson.	
2nd May	Gwalior....	3733	500	M. de Horne.	
9th "	Thames	4142	750	W. D. Anderson.	
16th "	Cathay.....	2863	500	W. M. Robbie.	
23rd "	Rohilla.....	3560	700	W. Barratt.	
27th "	Venetia....	3726	500	A. B. Daniell.	

Through steamers to London.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 4 P. M., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
BRINDISI.....	3542 550	J. Orman	..14th	Dec.
ASSAM.....	3061 500	E. Ashdown	..28th	"

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 6, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 32	Including	I Class ..£ 20	Including
II do..... 24	Wines.	II do.....	Wines.
III do..... 16	With food.	III do..... 15	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.
The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—
S. S. SINGAPORE, to sail on or about the 15th Dec. 1883.
S. S. KARACHEE (LUBATTINO) ..... 1st Jan. 1884.
S. S. MANILA, on Tuesday ..... 1st Feb. "
S. S. URBINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Mar. "

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available if day.

From Genoa, 1 Class Calais Route, & 25 Brighton Route
" " 11 do. do. " 70 do.
From Naples, 1 do. do. " 145 do.
" " 11 do. do. " 105 do.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
Bombay, November 2, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th December. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 9
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class .. 5 15 1
Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail	
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,500	550	28th Dec.	1884.
ORION.....	G. Mahorcich...	3,500	550	28th Jan.	
TITANIA (new)....	G. Marussig....	4,000	600	28th Feb.	
PANDORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500	550	29th Mar.	
BERENICE.....	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	29th Apl.	
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,500	550	29th May.	

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months as at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.
The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.	
TITANIA (new)....	G. Marussig.....	4,000	600	27th Dec.	1884.
PANDORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500	550	28th Jan.	
BERENICE.....	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	28th Feb.	
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,500	550	28th Mar.	

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Nov 30, 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

SALE OF CHUNAM.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Masagon, Darookhana-bunder, at 2 p.m., to close the account of partnership—
About 15,000 candies Dharolee chunam will sell off without reserve in small lots.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 11th December, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 bales grey dhoties.
3 bales grey piece-goods.
5 cases coloured prints.
1 case lady's cloth.
200 bundles hoopiron.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction in the warehouse at Prince's Dock on account of the concerned.
5 P S—1-33-33 cases Chillingworth and Sons light pale sherry wine of the best quality just imported per mail steamer Hydaspes.
Purchasers will have to pay customs and town duties, &c., and clear the goods.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c. &c., at Bellasis-road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction at the "Retreat," Bellasis-road, Byculla, the household furniture, &c., of Mrs. H. Menesse, changing her residence, the same consisting of rich cut glassware, platedware, hot-water curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet stands, dish-covers, and handsome blackwood carved french-polished and mahogany furniture, such as tables, chairs, side-board, presses, sofa couches, chest-of-drawers, towel horses, screens, bedstead, camp cots, whatnots, carpets, rugs, lamps, dispense and cooking utensils, &c., &c.
The above will be on view three days previous to the sale.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 11, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, 11th December, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on 3rd January, 1884.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 807 tons, on SATURDAY, 15th December, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPANISH GRAPES.
Cash Re. 1 per pound.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NUTS TO CRACK.

FILBERTS ... ... } Cash Re. 1
KENT COB NUTS... ... ... } per lb.
BRAZIL NUTS ... ... 8 ans. per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOTHING EQUALS
FOR EASE IN WRITING & COMFORT IN READING
DE LA RUE'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED
SATIN NOTE PAPER.

IT presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for both Indian and Foreign Postal Correspondence.

1 Sheet and oblong Envelope pass Inland.
3½ " " " " Overland.
Larger Octavo Paper. | Oblong Envelopes.
Per pkt. Re. 1-4 Cash | Per 100 Re. 1-4 Cash.

Every one can use it and all who do ARE PLEASED WITH IT.

Stationery of Every Description on sale by
TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it hardens, and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
TOAST-RACKS,
In a variety of neat and serviceable shapes,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 20, Cash.

EGG-STANDS
Of different sizes and patterns,
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 70, Cash.

BREAKFAST FRAMES.
Egg Cups, Condiment Bottles and Toast-rack Combined in one Frame.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 70, Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

ICE CONFECTIONERY!
BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!
HAM SANDWICHES!
DRAUGHT BEER!
WINES, SPIRITS AND PROVISIONS,
COMFITS, JUJUBES AND BISCUITS,
AT
BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

TEMPLE BAR.
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT.
BILLIARDS!!!

The Billard Room is the most spacious and best provided in Bombay.

BREAKFASTS.
SUPPERS. TIFFINS. SUPPERS.
DINNERS.

Refreshments ready at all hours.
WINES, BEERS and SPIRITS, of the very best brands only, kept in stock.
WHISKIES of all the favorite blends.
The coolest and pleasantest resort in Bombay.

EDMUND FUCHS,
Manager

THOMSON & TAYLOR
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE,
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER,
As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.
Per box of 7 lbs. As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,
From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS
And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS,

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8

Capacity ½ gall. 1½ galls. 2½ gall. 3½ galls. 5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS
of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ..... FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
MANAGER ..... DENBIGH NEWTON.
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA ... C. BRIGGS.

TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND SUCCESS
OF THE
"AUSTRALIAN FROLIQUES"
At the above THEATRE.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS,
DANCES,
&c., &c., &c.
SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE,
"PUT UP YOUR THUMB."
Reserve seats can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
USUAL PRICES.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF A NEW VERSION OF
"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,"
IN FOUR ACTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1884.
S. S. WISTOW HALL....	2,700	400	3rd January.
S. S. SPEKE HALL.....	2,700	400	To follow.
S. S. WERNETH HALL..	4,100	500	"
S. S. MERTON HALL....	4,100	500	"
S. S. RYDAL HALL.....	2,700	400	"

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage, apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried viâ Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 6, 1883.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, consisting of a drawing, dining, two bed and bath rooms. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, a very desirable TOP-FLOOR in Hornby Row, Fort, consisting of a drawing, dining, three bed and bath rooms. It is entirely open to the westerly sea breeze and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill and the Harbour. Water laid on. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
9, Hornby Row, Fort. House Agent.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that VISHWANATH VINAYAK PATEL, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the property hereinbelow described, ALL PERSONS having any claim into mortgage, rent, or otherwise charge required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, within thirteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate in Ganeshwady in the Bhuleshwur Ward, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 31 and by the Collector under No. 1048, and bearing new Survey No. 1562, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Govind Vinayak Patel, on or towards the west by the property of Trimbak Keshar Vaidya, on or towards the south and north by the estate belonging to the New Piece-goods Bazar Co., Ltd.—Dated this 10th day of December 1883.

THAKURDAS & DHARAMSI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 88 OF 1883.

The ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, incorporated in England under the English Companies Act 1862, and carrying on business in England and at Elphinstone Circle in the island of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RUTTONJEE RUSTOMJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee, inhabitant, residing at Parel in the Island of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of SALE of immoveable property dated the 29th day of November, 1883, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiffs. All that piece or parcel of land or Pension and Tax ground, with the messuage, tenements, bungalow and dwelling house and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Parel-road, in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvee, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 606, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 0, containing by admeasurement 3068 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the ground belonging to the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney and partly by the ground belonging to Mr. Premchund Roychund, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Parel-road, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Anundrao Vinayek, and on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Tharia Topun; and the said hereditaments belonging to the defendant and now in the occupation of the defendant's family. Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 7th day of January 1884, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 8th day of December 1883.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.
SUIT No. 41-5328 of 1883.

DHUNJEE NARRON.....Plaintiff.

vs.

CURSONDAS SHAMJEE .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree of the Bombay Court of Small Causes made in the above suit on the 5th day of April, 1883, it was ordered that the Defendant abovenamed should pay to the Plaintiff abovenamed the sum of rupees one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight, annas four and pies six, and should also pay the sum of rupees two hundred and eleven and annas thirteen, the costs of this suit as taxed by the Officer of the Court payable within one week from the date thereof.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of October, 1883, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazaar and Parell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the subdistrict of Bhuleshwur fronting towards the north of the Pydhowni Second Road and the west of Parell Road, and bounded on the east by the Parell Road, on the west by the property of Ismail Chanda, on the north by the property of Shripal Cutchra, and on the south by the said Pydhowni Second Row, formerly in the occupation of Shamjee Giga and now in the occupation of the defendant, his brothers and their tenants, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-five square yards, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 42 and by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 50, 57, and 58, in which said property the said defendant has his one-third share.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1884, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1.) The claim of Kanbai, widow of Pudumsey Dhunjee, under the indenture of mortgage dated 5th February 1879, and under a deed of further charge dated 17th July 1883, amounting aggregately upon the whole estate to the sum of rupees twenty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-five and annas four, including principal and interest.

In addition to the above further interest at the rate of twelve annas per cent per mensem is payable upon the sum of Rupees 21,009 from 15th November 1883 until payment.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 10th day of Dec. 1883.

RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
The Plaintiff is represented by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.
Bouquet Holders.
Cake Baskets.
Crosses.
Charms.
Demi Suites.
Ear-rings.
Engagement Rings.
Guard Rings.
Necklets.
Gold Bracelets.
Gold Brooches.
Gold Lockets.

Silver Jewellery.
Jewelled Rings.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Church Services.
Hymn Books.
Fans.
Chatelains.
Work Baskets.
Lady's Companions.
Albums.
Inkstands.
Cash Boxes.

Trinket Cases.
Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Envelope Cases.
Perfume Cases.
Jewel Cases.
Silver Card Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Writing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Hand Mirrors.
Smelling Bottles.
Tea Services.

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Agh-dans.
Cigar Lamps.
Riding Whips.
Field Glasses.
Gold Studs.
Sleeve Links.
Gold Pencil Cases.

Spirit Stands.
Watches.
Photo. Frames.
Silver Snuff Boxes.
Pocket Books.
Courier Bags.
Spirit Flasks.
Carriage Clocks.
Muffineers.
Gold Pencil Cases.
Studs and Links.
Peg Stands.

Silver Pencil Cases.
Dressing Cases.
Dressing Bags.
Writing Cases.
Despatch Boxes.
Army and Navy Cup
Gold Rings.
Scarf Rings.
Gold Alberts.
Silver Cigar Cases.
Silver Cigarette Cases.

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.
Cellarettes.
Cruet Stands.
Flower Vases.
Porcelain Vases.
Glassware.
Crockeryware.
Tea and Coffee Services.

Ormolu Inkstands.
Photo. Albums.
Card Trays.
Lawn-tennis Sets.
Liqueur Cases.
Dessert Sets.
Peg Trays.
Napkin Rings.

Salt Cellars.
Ice Buckets.
Lamps.
Table Cutlery.
Time Pieces.
Suites of Plate.
Electro-plated Ware.

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.
Coral and Bells.

Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

THE LARGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN INDIA
WORKED BY STEAM POWER,

ARE prepared to register orders for the following PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL ROOFING TILES, &c., manufactured at their Works at Worlee:—

INDIAN (OR MANGA ORE) ROOFING TILES.
IMPROVED FRENCH TILES.
TABER AN TILE (DOUBLE LAYING).
CORRUGATED TILES.
ORNAMENTAL ICH DIEN TILES, BEST ADAPTED FOR HIGH SLOPES.
GILLEBONI TILES.
PATENT RIDGE TILES.
GROOVED RIDGE TILES WITH ORNAMENTAL CRESTS.
FLOORING TILES (PLAIN).
GARDEN EDGINGS, STRING COURSE, TUBULAR PIPES, &c., &c., &c.
SKYLIGHT AND VENTILATOR DIFFERENT SIZES.

The Factory is fitted up with Machinery of the best type and is capable of turning out large quantities to meet the various requirements of trade.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office, No.

FAVRE, LE
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In white met
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Guarantee 2 years. Price

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RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART
BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

WATCHES AT Rs. 12,

AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles.* We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN-SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH, with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST-RATE WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:

WITH KEYS. Silver.		KEYLESS. Silver.	
Hunting.....	Rs. 30 to Rs. 80	Hunting	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160
Half-hunting	" 35 to " 85	Half-hunting	" 60 to " 180
Crystal face	" 40 to " 80	Crystal face.....	" 60 to " 150
Gold.		Gold.	
Hunting.....	" 65 to " 315	Hunting	" 160 to " 375
Half-hunting	" 85 to " 325	Half-hunting	" 180 to " 400
Crystal face	" 70 to " 320	Crystal face	" 200 to " 375

And, in substantial German-silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action, extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are GUARANTEED for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have decided to keep a *competent Watch-maker* at their Poona Branch during *the whole year*, so that all repairs will be executed at their Poona House a satisfactory manner.

C. MARCKS AND CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for passing the following Resolutions:—

I. That it is advisable in the interest of the Company that their land, buildings and factories at Broach and Pallej should be sold for the best price obtainable.

II. That the Directors of the Company be authorized to sell and dispose of either by public auction or private contract, and either together or separately or in detail and generally in such manner and at such price as may seem to them to be most advantageous, the abovementioned properties together with the buildings, machinery, fixtures, stock in trade, good will and appurtenances thereto belonging, the sale in the event of its being by public auction to be subject to a reserved price to be previously fixed by the Directors; and that the Directors be authorized in the name and on behalf of the Company to enter into such agreements and to sign such deeds and documents as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out completing any such sale or sales as aforesaid.

III. That in the event of the Directors not being able to complete a sale of the whole or any part thereof, upon terms which they shall take such measures for the purpose of preserving and rendering them remunerative.

By order of the Board,
K. M.
Secretary.
The Broach Cotton Co.

BAEL-FRUIT.

THIS palatable ... is made from ... medicinal properties ... Diarrhœa and Disorders ...

THE following are just received by the Undersigned:—

HUNYADI JANOS WATER, Ans. 14 and Re. 1-4
FRIEDRICHSHALL MINERAL WATER, Ans. 12.
LIEBIG'S CHEMICAL FOOD, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.
MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS, Re. 1-10.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT AND PREPARATIONS, Re. 1-10 and Rs. 3.
JOY'S CIGARETTES, Re. 1-8.
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, Rs. 2-8.
JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, Rs. 3.
JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, Rs. 3.
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, Rs. 2.
JAYNE'S LINIMENT, Re. 1-8.
JAYNE'S SANATINE PILLS, Ans. 12.
LAMPLOUGH'S LIME JUICE SYRUP, Re. 1-8.
LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, Ans. 12.
MAWER'S TARAXACUM COFFEE, Ans. 12.
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPERS, Re 1-4.
MURRAY'S GOUT SPECIFIC, Rs. 2-12.
NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS, Ans. 10.
TEETHING NECKLACE, Ans. 14.
&c. &c. &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
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C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BHEACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and TOILET SOAPS, Re. 1-8 per ... Perfum

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

ACCORDING to the London financial telegrams of Saturday's date there is no change whatever in the leading Stocks. Money is unaltered. Seeds and Wheat unchanged.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay's return for the week ending on Saturday, the 8th instant, shows the following alterations :—

	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	35,40,333	1,44,223	...
Do. do. Branches	19,48,870	4,59,799	...
Other Deposits	211,36,776	1,68,521	...
Cash Credits undrawn	6,93,563	23,477	...
Govt. & other Authorised Securities	51,57,651	...	124,870
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,72,203	...	7,601
Bills Discounted	61,55,793	2,19,425	...
Cash Balances with Correspondents	139,52,386	...	6,06,767
Cash & Currency Notes	8,48,455	...	1,25,638
	119,05,573	14,39,957	...

According to the above statement the trade demand as indicated by a falling off in the loans and bills discounted of about 4 lakhs, seems to be on the decrease, which put together with an increase in both Government and private deposits amounting to about 7½ lakhs, has served to raise the Bank's Cash balance to 119 lakhs—a sum ample for all present requirements.

EXCHANGE has been quite, but closes with a firm tendency, and a partial advance of 1-32d. in demand Bank paper to 1s. 1 7 9-16d. three months' credits are unaltered at 1s. 7 25-32d. The Export trade being still in a depressed state, there is no improvement in Mercantile paper offered for sale. Calcutta rates unchanged. Telegraphic, 1s 7¾d.; six months' credits, 1s. 7 31-32d. Bar Silver in London remains at 50 13-16d per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7¾ d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.
Francs do. do.	fcs. 2·08½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is slightly better, and business in 4 per cents is reported to have taken place at Rs. 98 15-16 to Rs. 99 ; 4½ per cents, Rs. 102 5-16 to Rs. 102⅝.

SHARES.—Market easier. Akbar and Prince of Wales Press shares have declined to Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 650 respectively. Mill Shares are a shade lower with a moderate business doing. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have fallen to Rs. 5,300.

COTTON.—There was a quieter feeling in the early part of the day, a few retail parcels on the spot having changed hands at somewhat lower prices. Later on some demand was apparent for New Cotton, and a moderate business has been transacted in Dhollera and Bhownuggur, for April delivery at Rs. 177 and Rs. 180½ per candy respectively. Julgaum for February delivery at Rs. 179½ and ready Bengals at Rs. 152 to Rs. 154½.

		Per candy.
Comrawuttee,	F. G.	.....Rs. 174
Do.	Good	.... ,, 168
Do.	F. G. F.	.... ,, 173
Dhollera,	F. G.	.... ,, 173
Do.	Good	.... ,, 167
Do.	F. G. F.	.... ,, 173
Western	Good	.... ,, 158
Do.	F. G. F.	.... ,, 149
Dharwar Saw-ginned	,,	.... ,, 164
Compta		.... ,, 142
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	.. ,, 210-211 March,
,, Comrawuttee	Good	.... ,, 179-181 do.
,, Dhollera	Good	.... ,, 177 April.
,, Bengal	Good	.... ,, 149
,, Do.	F. G.	.... ,, 153

LINSEED is in moderate enquiry without alteration in prices. We quote, Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-13½ per cwt. on the spot.

RAPESEED is quieter, and prices have given way a little. Guzerat, Rs. 8-0 to Rs. 8-2 per cwt.; Cawnpore, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-9 ; Brown, Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-6.

WHEAT.—The demand is extremely limited, and there are consequently sellers at a reduction of about 8 annas per candy on previous quotations. White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 30½ to Rs. 30¾ ; Yellow, Rs. 24½ ; Luskari, Rs. 23 ; and Catha, Rs. 20 per candy.

FREIGHTS are firm, and rates show an improving tendency owing to reduction of tonnage on the berth. Ready freight to Liverpool via Canal is named 20s. for wheat, and 20s. to 21s. 3d. for measurement London, 21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d. Havre and Marseilles, unaltered.

PIECE-GOODS.—Market remains quiet, and prices generally show an easier tendency.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 8th December as compared with the statement of the 1st December :—

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.
	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Fund, invested in Govt. and authorised Securities	24,25,000	24,25,000
Deposits at Head Office	33,96,110	35,40,333
Do. at Branches	14,88,871	19,48,870
	2,09,36,776	2,11,36,776
	10,157	10,657
	6,70,116	6,93,593
	3,39,58,500	3,97,54,729
	231	51,57,651
	104	3,700
	153	1,39,52,386
		3,192

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 8.

Blanc, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Nainital.

DECEMBER 10.

Mathew, Surgt.-Major, from leave, England.
Jones, Lieut.-Col., [illegible] leave, to Dehra Ismail

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey ; 127 bales wool, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund ; 40 bales wool, Bija Danjee ; 42 bales wool, Moolee Gooculdass ; 45 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee ; 57 bales cotton, Ludha Cullianee ; 75 bales wool, Nursee Khutlow ; 30 bales wool, Damodhur Kimjee ; 20 bales wool, Gooculdass Toolseedass ; 4,707 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Clan Drummond s—97 bales cotton, Dhurrumsey Dassy ; 19 bales cotton, Munoohurdass Tribhowandass ; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 225 bales cotton and 3,149 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,281 cwts wheat, Foolchind Kooshaldass ; 3,200 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jeewraj and Co ; 1,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 250 cwts linseed cake, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 800 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Allarakhia ; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Hurrichund ; 103 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Khimjee Luckmidass and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Narronjee and Co ; 135 cwts groundnuts, Ally Mahamed Husson.

Cascapadia s—238 bales cotton, Heeralall Gunshamdass ; 90 cwts coir yarn, Mogjee Mooljee : 649 cwts wheat, Dwarkadass Vussonjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dongersee Goplee : 4 bales rags, Moorlidhur Cursondass ; 225 cwts myrabolams, Rychund Balchund.

FOR LONDON.

Ethiopia s—4,007½ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Croma s—50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 61 cwts cardamoms, H. Goculdass ; 21 bales skins, Govind Mitha ; 12 bales hides, R. Russobhoy ; 7 bales hides, H. Jamal ; 29 cwts fishmaws, L. Chuttoo ; 12 cwts fishmaws, 11 bales hides, 5 cwts bones and 84 cwts deer horns, D. Peerbhoy ; 1,050 cwts bones, N. Esaa ; 93 cwts sandalwood, A. Dewjee ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 250 cwts coolfa, Ally Mahomed Hassum.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bedouin s—150 cwt Linseed, Wa lace & Co.

Inchmournish s—5,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchgarvie s—4,000 cwts wheat, Punnett and Co ; 100 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner a-d Co ; 15-13 cwts gingellyseed ; 1999¼ cwts linseed, and 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—4,000½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Aldridges Salmon and Co ; 22,039 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay s—355 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 10 bales skins, Doabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 500 cwts myrabolams, M. Mondolfo and Co ; 210 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay s—220 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 50 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 410 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 150 bales cotton and 3,999 cwts gingelly seed, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glcoee and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—910 cwts gingellyseed and 1,455 cwts castorseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhundara s—188 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anerly s—42 bales cotton, Bunichund Fuckerchund ; 150 bales cotton, Hajee Mahomed Hoosein.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

530-80—Bomanji and H.—Morarji Poonia vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and Smith and F.—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

292-83—Chalk and W.—Casinath Wittoba and others vs. Dinanath Jugonnath and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

462-82—Macfarlane and E.—D.S. Kemp vs. Manockjee Curseljee Shroff and others—J. C. Cama.

523-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jafferji Abdoolally vs. Abdool Hoosein Dawoodbhoy—M. M. Munshi.

452-82—In person—Chandoobhoy Cassumbhoy vs. T. F. Punnett—Prescot and W.

530-81—Cleveland, L. and N.—Kessowji Naik vs. C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and G.

149-82—M. H. Khan—Sallay Mahomed Ahmed Joosub vs. John Mahomed Haji Joosub and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

333-83—Tyabjee and D.—John Mahomed Heerjee and others vs Abdool Cadur Amudjee and another.

Long Causes.

399-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Outumchund Maneckchund vs. Bhaichund Vurdhman and others—Crawford and B.

501-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Thucker Vussonji Khimji vs. Luxmon Kairo—Balkrishna and B.

242-82—Shamrao P. (for pauper)—Toolsidas Amichand vs. Jankee and others—J. C. Cama.

427-82—Pestonji R.—Veerbaiji vs. Buchoobai and others.—Ardesir and H.

442-83—Balkrishna and B. (for pauper)—Essoobai vs. Gungabai Kakoo Gudday—In person.

471-82—In person (a pauper)—Rustomji Bazonji vs. Dadabhoy Bosabhoy—Payne and G.

6-83—Balkrishna and B.—Manek Sunder Patel vs. Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade—Shamrao P.

232-83—J. C. Cama—Hajee Mahomed bin Hajee Amed vs. Alahabai and others—R. M. Sayani.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

No. 23, RAMPART-ROW,

Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,

Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,

Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,

ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	...Rs. 33	per month	or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	... ,, 36	,,	or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	.. ,, 38	,,	or ,, 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,

Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHALK—December 9, at Civil Lines, Poona, the wife of Oliver Chalk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—STEWART—December 10, at St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, by the Rev. T. Greig, George White, to Janet, daughter of Alex. Stewart, Edinburgh, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

REYNOLDS—December 1, at Rajahmundry, the wife of P. D. Reynolds, No. I. Party, Madras Survey, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOFFMANN—ALDERMAN—November 14, at Calcutta, Theodor Julius Hoffmann, of Berlin, to Florence, daughter of the late George Alderman, Birchfield, Birmingham.

DEATHS.

BOWERS—November 21, at Cawapur, Alice Louisa, wife of Joseph Sydney Bowers, aged 25.

EGAN—December 4, at Wellington, Helen, wife of J. W. Egan, aged 46 years and 2 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay Gazette

R 11, 1883.

...y concern-
...sters

...le caravan traffic is carried
...and the Soudan, but al-
...y be able to get along a
...fficulty, it may be hard
...nsport a body of troops
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...wed by river steamers, and
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...ut four or five days' river
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...formation as to the present
...um ; usually it is far from a
...black regiment officered by
...Mahdi having destroyed Hicks
...e can arm some thousands of
...h the weapons of the force he has
...d we cannot imagine that he would
...ttempt to seize a place so impor-
...he Soudan as Khartoum. Fortu-
...e cannot get ammunition to re-
...at he may use ; but a small propor-
...dy of his followers, who must be
...ir recent victories, would
...e to dispose of, or ...
...ck, the remnants of the Egyptian force ; the
...est he could detach for offensive operations
against Khartoum, which he could, with the
resources of the country at his command, reach
in a very few days. We have heard little as to
what is being done by the Egyptian Government in the matter, beyond the fact that
Baker Pasha, with some 2,000 men, is to move
up, and that there have been considerable
desertions from the gendarmerie on their way
to the south. The followers of the Mahdi,
even unarmed, are from mere fanaticism no despicable foe ; but armed, as some ten thousand
of them now are, they become in some respects
really formidable. Certainly, they are a formidable enemy for Egyptian troops ; though it is to
be hoped that if an Indian contingent should be
forced into the field, they will give a satisfactory account of their opponents. But the
Mahdi's men have always four great auxiliaries
in defending the Soudan—bad climate, want
of water, want of carriage, and the constant
difficulty of obtaining supplies which must beset any invading force.

THE hon. member for Warwick, youngest son of the famous Sir Robert Peel, is the new Speaker designate of the House of Commons. No one in London appears to have considered the qualifications or claims of Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel when the possible successor to the seat occupied by Sir Henry Brand since 1872 was being canvassed. Mr. Courtenay was spoken of ; so was Mr. Goschen ; Mr. Whitbred and Mr. Raikes were mentioned ; no one mentioned Mr. Peel, the silent representative of Warwick. This fortunate gentleman of fifty-four has filled some secretaryships, and has had the discretion never to get himself talked about ; so he is now, or will very shortly be, Mr. Speaker. "Dignified presence, courtly manners, and great physical endurance," these are the minor requisites of a Speaker. Does Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel possess them all ? We presume so, or he would not have been selected for the position. But it has been of late frequently said, that, whereas hitherto an ideal Speaker had no eye to see, or ear to hear, or tongue to speak, but as the honourable House desired, the Speaker of the future must be a statesman capable of acting at an instant's notice as Manager of the House, whose deliberations he may and indeed must, under the New Rules, guide, control, and cut short, as may to him seem best for the furtherance of public business. Is Mr. Peel capable of doing all this, and of looking dignified, courtly, and unbored into the bargain ? If so, the Ministry is to be congratulated on having found a treasure, where for a little more than half-a-century no one suspected there was anything in particular.

THE removal of the huts about Mombadevi Tank clears the way for a very much needed improvement in that part of the Native Town, an opportunity which, we are glad to learn, the Municipal Commissioner proposes to avail himself of. The blind corner where Jugjeevan Keeka-street meets the Kalbadevi-road has been for years not only inconvenient, but unsafe. Now that the buildings opposite the corner have been removed, there is an opportunity offered of extending Jugjeevan Keeka-street on the east side of Kalbadevi-road, and thus opening up another thoroughfare on towards the market. The heavy cart traffic between Khetwaddy and Mandvie, which now blocks the upper part of the otherwise crowded Abdool Raymon-street, will thus find its way by the new road ; and if occasion be taken at the same time to widen the end of Jugjeevan Keeka-street by the removal of the house which makes the blind corner, an improvement will be made which will benefit all classes. We hope that the new street will be so arranged as to leave Mombadevi Tank open to view. If possible, a little garden should be made there, as the inhabitants of that vicinity have no recreation ground.

A CALCUTTA correspondent is kind enough to send us a copy of the "Programme for the arrival in Calcutta of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught," accompanied by a cheery note to the address of the Hon'ble Lyttelton Bayley and his brother Judges. Having called our attention to the 8th para. of the said programme, our correspondent improves the occasion very effectively. Here is the 8th para :—" At Government House His Royal Highness will be received by His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by his Personal Staff, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and his Personal Staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending." "You will see from this," says the moralizer, "that the Chief Justice alone of the Judges was specially invited to be present at the reception. It would seem that the idea of that functionary being merely *primus inter pares*, as stated by the Acting Chief Justice of Bombay, is one that does not commend itself to the authorities on this side of India, or the whole of the High Court Judges would have been asked to attend at Government House on the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses." The whole of the Calcutta Judges ! Does our correspondent really mean the whole ? Why, there are eleven of them, and if they were all drawn up in their purple robes they would have been a much stronger force than any company of Calcutta Volunteers present on the occasion. They would infallibly have been hissed by the patriotism of the capital, had the Viceroy been inconsiderate enough to ask them to form part of the show.

A Bombay citizen who has an enlightened objection to the Hindu Din, writes to us from Calcutta that he is quite amazed by the extraordinary bitterness of the feeling on the subject in that city. The people there, he says, seem to have got Ilbert Bill on the brain. Another private letter says that the Viceroy's speech being what it was, conciliatory and *ghurrib* to a fault, has exasperated the opposition, but that had it been anything else it would have exasperated them just as much. One is amused, he says, at the extravagant denunciation poured out on His Excellency for either speaking or holding his tongue—it is all the same. But there are signs that the fanatics of the opposition will not much longer have an acquiescent, if not an approving, public behind them. There is a growing consciousness that the fools have had their innings, and that it is almost time that men of sense took the matter in hand and looked the facts of the situation in the face. To which we can only add that we devoutly hope the men of sense in question may come to the front, even at the eleventh hour.

ONE European officer and 22 sapppers and miners have been despatched from Kirkee to Nusserabad, to accompany the force proceeding to Bikaneer. They take with them a large supply of gunpowder and guncotton, as it is anticipated that some strong defensive walls may have to be destroyed.

PAPER MILLS.

THE efforts of the Government to encourage a project for the establishment of a paper mill in this Presidency, on a sufficiently large scale to ensure success, are in a fair way of bearing good fruit. We learn that several influential gentlemen of Poona, amongst whom may be named Rao Bahadoor V. Moodliar, a Sirdar of the Deccan, Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Puddumjee, a name well known on this side of India, and the Messrs. Natoos, wealthy Sirdars and bankers of the capital of the Deccan, who form the provisional board, have, after very careful inquiries extending over a period of upwards of a year, matured a scheme for floating a paper mill company with a capital of 4 lakhs, divided into shares of Rs. 500 each. The mill is to be in Poona, which place offers peculiar facilities for the supply of cheap labour, and a copious and cheap supply of water. Government, we understand, have offered to provide the mill with water at irrigation rates, namely, about 62,000 gallons for the rupee. The cost of pumping the canal water at Poona will be almost nominal, a great saving in a manufacture that requires from 8 to 10 lakhs of gallons of water daily. We are not at liberty to publish the interesting details given in a carefully prepared memorandum printed for private circulation, but we may mention that in calculating the cost of production of paper in the mill intended to be established, a good profit is expected even when using only rags as the material for paper. The results of several experiments tried in Poona point to cheaper substitutes in the shape of vegetable fibres, which it is calculated will cost less than one-fifth the price of rags. We have seen a sample of paper made entirely from a particular vegetable fibre by the rude native method in practice in Poona, and it may be stated without hesitation that if the fibre can be grown at so low a rate as Rs. 15 per ton, as mentioned in the memorandum, the industry will pay a handsome return. Of the proposed capital of four lakhs, shares amounting to nearly Rs. 2,50,000 have already been subscribed for privately ; the remainder, it is expected, will soon be taken up—a good opening for investment for at least such as those who look with a suspicious eye at the increasing number of cotton mills in this Province. The promoters are engaged in selecting a site most suitable for the mill, both as regards a ready supply of the immense quantity of water required for the washings, and the safe disposal of the waste water, which, so far as practicable, it is intended to utilize by delivering it into large fields in the proximity of the mill, for irrigating, and to a certain extent manuring, plantations of the fibre to be used as a substitute for rags. As the first in the field in a tangible form, with more than half the capital already subscribed, this mill will doubtless get the benefit of the concessions promised by the Government of India as regards the purchase of a portion of the outturn of the mill. The promoters have decided to leave the control of the mill in the hands of Messrs. Dorabjee and Nowrojee Puddumjee of Poona.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE election of auditors for the ensuing year formed the subject of a somewhat animated debate at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday. Mr. M. N. Banajee proposed that Messrs. Ardesheer Framjee Moos and Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year, commencing from the 1st January next, at a remuneration of Rs. 2,500 each. Colonel Merewether said that their financial year now commenced on the 1st April, and it would be proper and convenient to make the appointment of auditors concurrent with that date ; also, in view of the fact that a corporator had lately asked the Municipal Commissioner whether the auditors were in any way responsible for the defalcations which had taken place in the Executive Engineer's department, the best course would be to elect the auditors for three months, from 1st January to 31st of March, 1884, for the present. By this time the Commissioner would be ready with his reply to the questions put to him with regard to the frauds, and if they found that the auditors were not to blame in any way, they might re-appoint them for the official year beginning with the 1st April next. Colonel Merewether proposed an amendment in support of his views. The Hon'ble Budroodin Tyabjee doubted whether they could, under the terms of the Act, elect the auditors for less than a year. Professor Peterson proposed another amendment, to the effect that the question whether the auditors could be elected for three months be referred to the Municipal solicitors for opinion. Colonel Merewether withdrew his own motion in favour of this amendment, which was seconded by Dr. Blanc and supported by Mr. Geary. Some members imagined that the amendments were calculated "to cast a slur" on the auditors. Colonel Merewether and others who had spoken in support of the amendments disclaimed any intention whatever of reflecting upon the auditors. Eventually, Professor Peterson's amendment was lost, and the original proposition moved by Mr. Banajee was carried. Subsequently, when the Corporation considered the question of the payments by the Municipality of their share of lighting the Rajabai Clock Tower with electricity, Capt Morland complained that the dial was not clearly visible at night, and suggested that a representation should be made to Government to change the disc for a better one, and have the light placed on the outside. Captain Morland's suggestion was unanimously agreed to.

MAJOR TUCKER AND THE POLICE.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, Major Tucker, the leader of the Bombay Salvation Army, appeared before Mr. P. Ryan and applied for summonses against Superintendent Brewin and Inspector Dillon, of the Bombay Executive Police, charging them under sections 296, 290, 160, and 283 of the Indian Penal Code with having intefered with their religious liberty.

In support of the application, Major Tucker said that he marched down the Picquet-road to the Fitzgerald Light in front of the Money Schools at the head of a detachment of Salvationists on Saturday evening last, and commenced operations at an open-air meeting. As was natural, a large crowd of people collected around him, but the two police officers at once dispersed them. He then went up to Messrs. Brewin and Dillon, took their names, complained of the treatment he was receiving, and informed them of his intention to summons them.

The magistrate said that there had been no criminal offence committed, and that the police officers were doing their duty whenever they dispersed an unusually large crowdin a public thoroughfare. But as Major Tucker had of course a civil right, he would refer him to a civil court.

Major Tucker then asked that his application and the magistrate's decision might be recorded.

This was acceded to. Major Tucker and his co-religionists then left the court.

THE GAUGE FOR THE BHOPAL-GWALIOR RAILWAY.

THE following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Bombay Government :—

Bombay, 8th December, 1883.

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railways), Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to address you on the subject of the Jhansi-Manickpore Railway.

This line will pass through the province of Bundelkhand which was described by the Famine Commission as a tract unprovided with railways, and at the same time difficult of access and liable to suffer from drought. Its length will be about 180 miles. It starts from Manickpore on the East Indian Railway, and will join at Jhansi, the main extension from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpore, which the G. I. P. Railway Company have proposed to make, and the immediate construction of which on the broad gauge His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recommend.

The Famine Commission recommended that the construction of this line should be undertaken as soon as practicable as a famine work. The soil, however, in favourable seasons, yields luxuriant crops of cotton and cereals, and a large and remunerative local traffic may therefore be expected. As the line will be connected at one end with the East Indian broad gauge system, and at the other with the Bhopal extension, which must of necessity be a broad gauge railway, it will naturally, if there are no impediments to facility of carriage, share largely in the through traffic to Bombay, and as that traffic will principally consist of wheat, it is in the highest degree desirable that the line should be made on the broad gauge. No trade in British India has ever yet risen to the imperial importance of the wheat export trade, but the competition of India with America, Russia, and other countries for the supply of the wheat required by England and the Continent of Europe is so keen, and the comparative disadvantages under which India labours are so great, that the inconveniences, expense, and risks of transhipment at each break of gauge might effectually handicap her in her competitive struggle.

Yet it is reported—and the Committee have heard the report with extreme regret—that efforts are being made by a party in the Indian Council to prevail upon the Secretary of State to sanction the making of this line on the metre gauge. If his Lordship should thus be influenced in his decision, the gravest apprehensions are felt that he may in like manner be induced to desire that the main extension from Bhopal to Gwalior and Cawnpore should also be made on the metre gauge, which would deprive the port of Bombay of the benefits of a continuous broad gauge connection with Upper India, and impose a lasting injury on the trade of the Western Presidency. The Committee at present can only express their hope that the report has no foundation in fact, but should it prove to be true, they most earnestly but respectfully desire that their protest may be recorded against a decision, on a question so deeply affecting the commerce of India, formed on the representations of persons who are totally unacquainted with the exigencies of the trade, and not on the opinions of the Supreme Government or of the Local Governments and mercantile communities, who might reasonably be considered to be the most competent judges of the merits of the scheme and the requirements of the trade.

The Committee hope that the views of the Chamber in favour of the construction of the Jhansi-Manickpore line on the broad gauge may receive the approval and support of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and that he may be pleased to urge the same on the earliest consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. They further desire me respectfully to request that His Excellency will be so good as to forward copies of this letter to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. GORDON, Secretary.
JAMES THORBURN, Chairman.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—It is a matter of great pleasure that Mahomedan education, which formed a separate subject of consideration before the late Education Commission, has been receiving attention not only through the Government, but also among Mahomedans themselves. The following recent prize distribution meetings indicate that education is reviving among Mahomedans, both boys and girls.

On the 2nd instant a meeting was held at the Girls' School in Memon-wada to distribute prizes to the successful girls of the institution. Sayed Mir Ghazi, the head master, read a report stating that the school was established two years ago by Mr. Haji Mahomed. During the year under report the school had been examined thrice by Maulavi Mahomed Siddick, Principal of the Madrasi-Hashimia, assisted by a few of his assistants and others. The girls who had been successful in all the three examinations were 31 in number out of 123, and they were selected to receive prizes. Besides the Koran and a few religious books, the girls are also taught Urdu books, writing, and arithmetic. Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Munshi made a short speech advocating female education, and recommended the introduction of needle-work in the institution. He distributed the prizes to the successful girls, and the meeting dissolved.

Another meeting was held on the 25th ultimo, to distribute prizes to the successful students of the Madras-i-Haji Ishak Sahib, at the new building in Gora Mohollia erected for the institution. The school is divided into two branches, one situated at Khanda-street, the other at Dongree. The total number of boys and girls attending them is about 200, out of which 55 were selected for the annual prize. Maulavi Sayed Abdul Fattah, after saying a few words in encouragement of Mahomedan education, distributed the prizes, and the meeting dissolved.

A third and very influential meeting was held in the Zakria's mosque to distribute prizes to the students of the Madras-i-Hashimia, as noticed a short time ago.

THE STAFF CORPS PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We subalterns of the Staff Corps should be grateful to you for your leader of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of our Defence Fund, for you thereby afford an opportunity for reviving an agitation which, though it has unfortunately been almost allowed to die a natural death, is but an attempt to obtain for ourselves what is beyond doubt most justly due to us, and most unjustly withheld. Some two years ago I made a careful calculation of the average length of service after which the junior captains of British Infantry had obtained their companies. I purposely excluded cavalry officers, whose promotion is more rapid ; and the resulting period was eight years eight months and twenty-one days. Since this calculation was made promotion in British regiments has if anything been quickened, and we can hardly, therefore, be considered too grasping if we ask for our companies in ten years. We are indeed frequently superseded at boards and courts-martial by British officers years our juniors in Army service ; but how much more trying is it to some of us to see newly-fledged "Pills" arriving from Europe and immediately ranking as captains, when they were little boys at school for years after we commenced serving Her Majesty in unhealthy climates far away from all that is dearest to Englishmen.

Having then these inducements to back us, why is it that we are so slow in coming down with our money and joining the Defence Association ? I think, sir, you do us an injustice in attributing our backwardness to sordid motives, and that in our case the absence of that union which is strength is due to other causes. The first of these, in my opinion, is that the objects, &c., of the movement have not been properly made known to those interested. For my own part, beyond what I have been able to gather from the newspapers I know nothing as to the precise aim of the movement, nor do I know the course that is proposed to be pursued ; and under such circumstances it is scarcely surprising that more names have not been sent in to support the agitation. Secondly, I believe that, combined with the effort at accelerating our promotion, is another for restoring their lost service to those officers who, knowing the consequences of their indolence, were too idle when at Sandhurst to pass out in the first class. I say "idle," and not "stupid," because the accomplishment of that end was well within the powers of the most abnormally deficient intellect. Now, is it probable that the vast majority of us are going to subscribe our money or exert our energies to enable these officers to go over our heads ? A third reason, as I suppose, is the uncertainty as to what is to become of the money we are getting together. Whose pocket is it to go into ? What is he to do in return for it ? Shall we get our money's worth of work out of him ? If we do so what hope is there of his succeeding ? Is this way we are adopting the best way of driving the nail home ? Now, it appears to me that to bring our case before Parliament need not be so very expensive, and requires no middle-man whatever. Have none of us friends in Parliament able and willing to help us without any money transactions at all ? If ten rupees of the money that has already been subscribed were devoted to printing and distributing to every subaltern of the Staff Corps a circular clearing up the above points, telling us whom we have to look to as the head of the movement in this country, and announcing the progress in the movement up to the present time, I believe nearly every one would send in his name at once. Even with strong support, from what I hear privately from England, I fear our chances are but small, so long as Government, by hunting through the highways and byeways of the British service, can recruit the Staff Corps up to its strength. What a sense of justice fails to obtain for us can hardly be gained by agitation ; and until it is no longer possible to keep up the Staff Corps without improving its conditions of service there is but little hope that we shall obtain the concession we seek for.

AN ELDERLY SUBALTERN.

THE PROPOSED BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At last the attention of the Town Council has been drawn to the subject of a botanical garden for Bombay. Every distinguished visitor to this city from time to time has noticed and commented on this desideratum, but the credit of bringing this subject prominently before Government is mainly due to Sir Joseph Hooker. That distinguished botanist, it seems, inquired about specimens of *Boscellias*, which the taste and industry of Sir George Birdwood had introduced in the Victoria Gardens ; but he was surprised to find that the particular plants he sought after were not to be seen in the gardens. Only one specimen seems to have withstood the struggle for life ; but somewhow or other, instead of taking the benefit of the Victoria Gardens, it figures in a private garden. To those whose hard lot it is to frequent these gardens, the absence of anything of scientific value or taste is a matter of long tolerance, and does not excite feelings either of surprise or sorrow. But a stranger is at once struck with this singular want in a city which proudly styles herself *Prima urbs in India*. The Victoria Gardens, in their present condition, can scarcely be worthy of this city ; and the very vastness of their area makes their defects prominent. Inst

TELEGRAMS.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.

The Secretary of State's despatch not having been yet published, I am unable to send it as I hoped.

A selected part of the European town was gorgeously illuminated last night in honour of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The line of route comprised the Esplanade, part of Chowringhee, Southern Circular-road, Strand, and the road passing along the High Court and Town Hall, both of which were brilliantly illuminated. The Duke and Duchess left Government House at a quarter to six under a salvo of rockets fired from the top of the Ochterlony Column. All along the route the Ducal party were heartily cheered. Proceeding to the Race Stand, where a grand display of fireworks was exhibited, the party remained there a short time, returning then to Government House. The concourse of people was immense. Chowringhee was so crowded that the Race Enclosure was inaccessible, and many ticket-holders were disappointed. After dinner the Duke and Duchess, with Lord and Lady Downe, drove to Howrah station, and left by special train for Benares, where they will be the guests of the Maharajah.

THE AKHA RAID.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 10.

The Akhas continue to be insolent. It has been decided to bring down half of No. 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, and a half company of sappers from Roorkee for despatch against them *viâ* Tezpur. Coolie transport only is available above Balukpung. The guns are to take two mountain guns, ammunition, and equipment prepared for coolie transport from Calcutta. The Deputy Director of Marine and the Chief Commissioner of Assam are arranging transport.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER ANNIHILATION OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

CAIRO, DEC. 9.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that a reinforcement composed of picked Egyptian troops was completely annihilated by hillmen close to Suakim on the 5th instant. The statement has caused the greatest consternation at Cairo, and it is feared that communications between Suakim and Berber are now impossible.

THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, DEC. 9.

In compliance with the request of the Emperor, the Imperial Prince will visit the King of Italy to testify to the friendly relations of Germany with Italy, and afterwards his Imperial Highness will visit the Pope.

ITALIAN WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO HONGKONG.

ROME, DEC. 9.

Two Italian war vessels have been ordered to Hongkong, to co-operate in the protection of Europeans in China.

THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Mr. Arthur Wellesley Peel, M.P., Warwick, has accepted the office of Speaker of the House of Commons.

H. M. TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. troopship Malabar has returned to Spithead with her machinery broken down.

THE FATE OF O'DONNELL.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 8.

The President, in reply to a deputation composed of members of Congress to-day, promised to take measures for procuring a commutation of the sentence of O'Donnell, now lying under sentence of death for the murder of James Carey.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

COLOMBO, DEC. 10.

Mail-steamer Verona, from China, arrived.
Mail-steamer Ballaarat, from Australia, arrived.

MADRAS, DEC. 10.

I. G. steamer Clive, from Calcutta, arrived.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Pair Dhollera	4
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.
4 per cent. Paper	80½
4½ "	83
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅞
3½ " Stock	100⅞
4½ " French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	50 13-16
Oriental Bank shares	£11
Chartered "	£22
Mercantile "	£16-10
Hongkong & Shanghai shares	£25-10

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Viâ* Teheran, perfect. *Viâ* Turkey perfect. *Viâ* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Viâ* Teheran, perfect *Viâ* Turkey, perfect. *Viâ* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Viâ* Brest, perfect. *Viâ* Valentia, perfect. For Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Viâ* Penang perfect. *Viâ* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Viâ* Penang, perfect. *Viâ* Amoor perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, DEC. 9.

10 p.m.	71·3

MONDAY, DEC. 10.

8 a.m.	68·1
10 a.m.	75·4
2 p.m.	84·7
4 p.m.	80·8

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Suez, stating that the Lombardy, with the outward English mails, left there at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Sir James Fergusson arrives in Bombay from Calcutta by mail-train to-day. The attendance of heads of departments and a guard of honour is dispensed with. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

At the meeting of the University to be held on Saturday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Latham will propose, and the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik will second, Dr. Peter Peterson's re-election as Registrar. Dr. Peterson's election is unopposed.

At the High Court yesterday, a matter in connection with the estate of the late Gokuldas Tejpal came on before Mr. Justice Scott. Bitterness of feeling was said to exist between Shamavahoo, the widow and executrix of the testator, and Mr. Lukhmidas Khemjee, executor, and Mr. Mathuradas Lowjee, guardian *ad litem* of Gordhundas, the adopted son of Shamavahoo. The widow applied yesterday for an allowance of Rs. 2,000 out of the residuary estate of the testator, which amounts to more than twenty lakhs of rupees, for the purpose of enabling Gordhundas to visit the Calcutta Exhibition, which, it was believed, would benefit his mind considerably. The application was opposed by the executor and the guardian *ad litem*, on the ground that the boy had contracted bad habits, that his education had been neglected, that in the month of last Shravan he was found gambling with other boys, and that it was feared that, on his being released from proper control and restraint while at Calcutta, a visit to the Exhibition might do him more harm than good. The executor urged further that he did not feel authorised to make an allowance out of the estate which was not directed by the will. His lordship, in disposing of the application, said he thought the court had the power to make the allowance, and that a trip to Calcutta to see the Exhibition would have a beneficial effect upon the boy's education. Care should, however, be taken by the person to be selected as his companion as to how he should go and how the money was to be spent. The boy was too young to be entrusted with Rs. 2,000, and the companion should take charge of the money. The details of the proposed arrangements are to be settled by the solicitors before his lordship in chambers on a future occasion.

The hearing of the suit brought by Mr. D. S. Kemp, chemist, against the committee of management of the building on the Esplanade known as the "Albert Hall" was commenced before Mr. Justice Latham at the High Court yesterday. The lower portion of the building is used for the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, while the upper portion is occupied by the plaintiff as a tenant of the committee of management. The plaintiff seeks for an order to compel the defendants to specifically perform a contract entered into with him, to provide servants' and stabling accommodation, and for damages consequent on the breach of the contract. The defendants, in their defence, averred that the land upon which the building is situated is held by them from Government under a lease upon conditions, amongst others, that no building should be erected upon it without the consent of Government, and that the buildings should not, without the like consent, be used for any other purpose than as a girls' school. The conditions, they said, were well known to the plaintiff before and at the time he entered into an agreement with them to occupy the other portion of the premises. The case is still pending.

The Cutch Council of Administration, under the wise guidance of their President, Col. A. M. Phillips, have deputed a few select artizans, headed by the Superintendent of the Bhuj School of Art, to see the Calcutta Exhibition and take drawings of articles likely to benefit the manufactures of the Province. This is a step in the right direction, and one which may be advantageously followed by other States.

Dr. Andre Meyrelles de Tavora, Judge of the Goa High Court, has arrived in Bombay from Lisbon on his way to join his appointment.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught propose to spend two days at Lucknow after visiting Benares, arriving at the Oudh capital on the 13th inst. The local *Express* states:—"Their Royal Highnesses, as also Viscount and Viscountess Downe, will be the guests of General Cureton, and probably on Friday there will be a general parade of the troops in garrison, in honour of the Duke."

The North-West Provinces crop and weather reports for the week ended on the 5th inst. state that the markets are sufficiently supplied, and prices in most districts are steady. Rabi prospects are fair, but rain is generally required.

A correspondent writes:—"Miss Laura Brooke, Assistant Lady Superintendent, Poona Female Training College, has passed the Civil and Military Higher Standard Examination in Marathi, and consequently is entitled to the reward of Rs. 500 allowed by Government. We congratulate this young lady on her success. The energy displayed by her in getting up the language in so short a time is most creditable to her, and speaks volumes for her future usefulness in the department of which she is a member. Miss Morris, late Assistant Lady Superintendent, Poona F. T. College, comes out in the mail which is expected on the 18th instant. On her arrival she will proceed to Ahmedabad to take up her appointment as Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College of that city. Miss Morris has done excellent work while Assistant in the Poona College, and we have every reason to believe that under her superintendence the F. T. College and girls' schools of Ahmedabad will continue in the same state of efficiency and prosperity which they attained under Miss Collett."

The heavy rain which fell in Bengal and Assam last week came too late, and instead of benefiting has further damaged the already meagre crops. A telegram from Silchar, Dec. 6, states:—"It has been incessantly raining since the 4th; the sky looks low, and is heavy and thick with clouds to discharge yet longer. The river is rapidly increasing. Such untimely rain was never witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. It is very damaging to the harvest. The tea plants and rice crops are injured, and even a change will not save them. Fully two annas of the estimated eight-anna outturn of the year's crop here and at Sylhet are lost."

Writing to the Lahore paper, a correspondent with the Takht-i-Sulieman expedition remarks:—"Hitherto the officers have lived on mutton, and have not seen milk—and many of them no bread—since they left Drabund. The want of a baker is a great mistake on these expeditions. It has constantly been proved that Englishmen cannot keep strong and well on *chupaties*; and it is surely only wise for those in authority to do their best for the health of the officers, who are but few in number, and can ill be spared from their posts on these hill expeditions. Two camels would carry the means of making bread for all the messes, and the excuse of want of carriage can scarcely be pleaded."

By the last mail we have been favoured with a copy of Murray's hand-book of the Punjab, Western Rajputana, Kashmere, and Upper Sind, which is the fourth and last volume of the series of hand-books of India. It was the last work of Mr. Eastwick, the eminent Oriental scholar, who dedicated it to Sir Lepel Griffin. The Political Agent of Central India has contributed a Punjabi vocabulary and dialogue, and the corresponding Sindhi vocabulary and dialogue are by Mr. Eastwick himself. The usual hints as to outfit, dress, diet, and health are given in the introductory chapter, together with some useful information about the country. Forty-three routes are laid down for the guidance of tourists who may wish to visit a part of the country which is so rich in architectural beauties, and commands such a variety of scenery. The book will, no doubt, prove quite as indispensable to travellers as other works of a similar character published by the firm.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion gives the following particulars regarding the new Speaker designate at the House of Commons:—

Youngest son of Sir Robert Peel, 2nd bart., the well-known minister, by Julia, youngest daughter of Gen. Sir John Floyd, bart. B. 1829; m. 1862, Adelaide, eldest daughter of William Stamford Dugdale, Esq., of Merevale, Warwickshire. Educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. Was Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Dec., 1868, to Jan., 1874; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade from the latter date to Aug., 1873, and (patronage) Secretary to the Treasury from Aug., 1873, to Feb., 1874; also Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from April to Dec., 1880. Is patron of living. A Liberal. Has sat for Warwick since July, 1865.—70, Eaton-pl. S.W.; The Lodge, Sandy, Potton.

According to the home papers brought by the last mail, Rajah Brooke of Sarawak had taken a house at Cirencester for the hunting season.

The following paragraph, which is published by Mr. Labouchere, M. P., in his journal *Truth*, is not very flattering to the Czar:—"A friend of mine who was recently in St. Petersburg, and who had, when there, a good opportunity to look behind the scenes, tells me that the present Emperor is an obstinate, pig-headed fool, incredibly ignorant, and that unless he is pushed forward by his *entourage*, he is not likely to trouble the peace of the world by any grandiose schemes of foreign conquest. 'Will he,' I asked, 'give his subjects some sort of Constitution?' 'He is too great a fool,' my friend replied; 'he will continue to do one day what he did the previous day.'"

A letter has been received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, dated at Antananarivo, the 24th July. The writer requests that it may be made known through the press that the foreign residents at the capital were safe up to that date. He states they were eighty-six in number, consisting of English, Norwegians, and Americans, and that they were confident of the protection of the Prime Minister.

A life of Major D'Arcy Todd, who was sent on a special mission to Herat in the year 1839, and who subsequently met with a soldier's death on the field of Ferozeshah, is, the *Athenæum* says, in course of preparation, and may be expected to appear shortly. The author is the Captain—now General—James Abbott who visited Herat, Merv, and Khiva in that year, and who escorted the Russian prisoners at Khiva to the Caspian.

An extraordinary story of brewers attempting to "Boycott" a teetotal curate comes from Burton-on-Trent. The clergyman in question, who has for some time been attached to Christ Church in that town, has always been an ardent advocate of temperance principles, and recently he published a pamphlet on the liquor traffic, in consequence of which, one of the "leading brewers" has withdrawn his subscription to the Parochial Curates' Fund, and others have threatened to withdraw all their subscriptions in the parish unless the obnoxious curate is dismissed. Under this pressure the vicar has given the curate notice that he has been compelled to ask the Bishop's permission to remove him. It will be interesting, remarks *Truth*, to learn how the Bishop of Lichfield acts in this case.

The new Lord Mayor has begun to "put his foot down." First, he would none of the Transvaal Delegates, and now he has declined to let Herr Hofprediger Stöcker use the Mansion House as a place wherein he might possibly declaim against the Jews. English opinion, whatever it may hold about the Boers, will think the Lord Mayor in the right as regards Mr. Court Preacher Stöcker. He is the head of the Anti-Semitic Committee at Berlin, which makes an organized endeavour to restore the wretched fanatical old hatreds of race and religion. In England no such sentiment exists. The Jews live on a footing of freedom and equality, and if the English have anything to complain of in their Jewish fellow-citizens it is that they are sometimes almost too patriotic. That is a venial, and at present a rather unusual, failing. The Jewish community, as the Lord Mayor says in his letter to Mr. Feldmann, "comprises many of our most honoured citizens." It would be an insult to them to let Mr. Stöcker perorate in the Mansion House. If he wishes to indulge practically his sentiments about the chief modern representatives of the Semitic race, the *Daily News* says, he must go back to the free Fatherland.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medic a dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Indian Government sailing ship Czarewitch, Captain W. C. Hotham, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, in tow of the Indian Government steamer Dogmar, Captain Haviland, with the Head-quarters and Left Wing of the 26th Regiment N.I., and details consisting of six European officers, one lady, nine native officers, 410 men, 90 followers, and seven horses; one officer, one follower, and one horse of the 1st Bombay Lancers; and 3 details. The following are the names of the officers:—Colonel W. H. Ross, Captain F. H. Forjett, Lieutenant C. C. Hodgkinson, Lieutenant W. W. Battiscombe, Lieutenant P. S. Dyson, and Surgeon W. A. Corkery, of the Head-quarters and Left Wing of the 26th Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant C. M. Ducat, of the 1st Bombay Lancers.

PARADE OF TROOPS BEFORE H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the troops in garrison and the Volunteers yesterday (Friday) morning, when, in addition to the inspection, some manœuvres were gone through before His Royal Highness. The Duke, accompanied by his staff, arrived on the ground shortly after half-past six, and was received with a royal salute by the force, which was drawn up in a line of columns under command of Brigadier-General Wilkinson in the following order, from the right—the Mounted Infantry, Major Fletcher's squadron 6th B.C., Major Price's battery R.A., the Warwickshire Regiment, strengthened by some men from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under command of Colonel Hole, the Naval Artillery Volunteers under command of Commander Brebner, the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles under Major Nicolay, the 4th N.I. under Colonel Macnair, the 17th N. I. under Colonel Pasley. His Royal Highness inspected the line, after which the troops marched past, the cavalry by squadrons, the battery in review order, the infantry in columns of double companies. General Wilkinson then put the force through some manœuvres directed against a skeleton enemy supposed to be moving up from Alipore. The enemy was represented by squares of wood, some 3 ft. large, elevated on bamboo poles and coloured to represent the various arms. From time to time the enemy let off fireworks to show his position, which it was for some time difficult to ascertain, but was at length found by the Mounted Infantry and Sowars. The Warwickshire Regiment and Calcutta Volunteers were thereupon ordered to extend and attack, whilst the 4th and 17th N. I. supported the movement on the left and right. The attack developing, the 4th N. I. joined, the other native corps remaining in reserve. The enemy had taken up a strong position about the new Grand Stand, and in the neighbourhood of that now historic battlefield the fight raged fiercely. The place was ultimately taken with a rush, and the enemy driven across the nulla to Alipore. A novel feature might have been observed during the operations. Every regiment had drawn up in rear, a small party of men with bags, carrying a reserve of ammunition. The bags are made of stout canvas, and each man carries two, one in front and one behind, each holding about 500 service cartridges; so that each carrier has with him a reserve of about 1,000 rounds. The reserve was not trenched upon yesterday morning, the ammunition in the men's pouches being sufficient for the work, and the carriers marched about the *maidan* in rear of the fighting force apparently proud of their novel position.—*Englishman.*

THE MIAN MIR MANŒUVRES.

The following are the dates upon which the troops taking part in the manœuvres are expected to arrive in Mian Mir:—8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, 6th December; 6th Dragoon Guards, 12th December; 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, 11th December; 19th Punjab Native Infantry, 8th December; 24th Punjab Native Infantry, 10th December; 1st Goorkhas—detachment from Simla, on 5th December, and head-quarters of the regiment, on 12th December; 2nd Goorkhas, on 11th December; R.H.A. and Horse Artillery, on 20th December. During the manœuvres, the troops will be encamped as follows:—6th Dragoon Guards and 8th Hussars, between the Royal Artillery Carbine Range, and the Royal Artillery Cemetery, on the east; Seventh's, K.-B. Royal Horse Artillery, immediately east of the Royal Artillery hospital; the 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, and the 4th Goorkhas, to be encamped north-west of the lines of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry (near the road from Mian Mir to Lahore); and the 1st Goorkhas, 19th, and 24th Punjab Native Infantry, north-east of the lines of the 23rd Pioneers. Colonel Harward, R.A., Commandant Royal Artillery, Lahore Division, has been appointed Chief Umpire for the manœuvres at Mian Mir.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE VICEROY AND THE ILBERT BILL.

We have received the full report of the Viceroy's speech by post, but do not give it here because it has already been fully reported in our telegrams published in yesterday's and Saturday's papers.

The *Englishman* of Saturday says:—"The Legislative Council Room at Government House presented, yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, an unusually animated appearance. At that hour fully two hundred people, very many of them ladies, had assembled in the Marble Hall (where the Council was held) to hear the Viceroy's statement on the Ilbert Bill. There was much curiosity amongst those present as to the nature of the declaration. His Excellency was about to offer, and there is no doubt that not a few went to the Council Room under the impression that the statement would be one of a different character from what it turned out to be, i.e., an explanation of the position which the Government of India had been obliged to take in regarding the measure, and of the modifications effected in the original Bill and approved by the Secretary of State. Whatever chimerical hopes a few might have entertained, however, the expectation became intense before Lord Ripon's appearance. Little was the intelligence that could be gleaned from the faces of the Members of Council already assembled. The features of Mr. Thomas, who, like some Mr. Micawber, looks Madrid straight" betrayed no indication of impending revelations, and the pleased smile on Mr. Hunter's face might have meant anything. Sir Stewart Bayley likewise was not communicative at the time, and more than once seemed on the point of addressing them; while Mr. Gibbs took his seat next to the Viceroy's (the Lieutenant-Governor being absent) with an air of determined resignation. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived shortly before the Viceroy, and occupied seats some distance on the left of the Council table. The proceedings on the President taking his seat, were opened by Mr. Ilbert, who conducted the formal business incumbent on him of introducing two or three Bills with praiseworthy expedition."

In a leading article on the same day, the *Englishman* says:—"The Viceroy has at last spoken, and, so far as Englishmen either in India or England are concerned, he might as well have remained silent. At the conclusion of the ordinary business of yesterday's Legislative Council, His Excellency the Viceroy made a statement, not of the intentions of the Government of India regarding the Bill which has now survived all attacks since March, but a statement which seems to us, and which we are sure our readers will agree with us in thinking, amounted to an apology of the very weakest description for the conduct of the Government of India in regard to their long silence. The Viceroy's statement amounts to this. The Government of India waited for the opinions of Local Officers, the last of which were received on the 24th of July. On the 10th of August a despatch embodying the proposed modifications in the Bill was sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, the answer to which came by last mail; so that, according to the Viceroy, no statement could be made in India until this full text of the answer was in the hands of the Legislative Council. This, in substance, in the statement made by His Excellency. Does His Lordship imagine for the moment that the community will accept this lame excuse for silence? Has the Government of India sunk beneath the low level of a third-rate parish vestry that it must remain silent, with all India in a ferment, until such time as its proposals receive the sanction of a Council five thousand miles away? If the Government of India, according to the Viceroy's showing, had deliberately considered the mass of opinions placed before it from time to time up to the 24th of July, and then taken a month more to mature and formulate its opinions in a despatch, the Viceroy was surely then in a position to say at any moment what were the modifications, what was the form of the measure, which they intended to pass. To argue, as His Excellency did, that he could not make a statement of any kind, for that is what the Viceroy actually maintained, without the permission of the Secretary of State for India, or at all events until an answer to the despatch of August 10 had been received, is, in our estimation, to take up a position which we venture to affirm the whole community will condemn as derogatory to his great office and insulting to the whole domiciled community. Has the Viceroy of India sunk so low in these latter days that it dare not, that it cannot, or that it will not, make public its intention and its proposals on such a question as the Criminal Codes Procedure Amendment Bill, to keep silence on which foments public agitation, embitters an already bitter rupture between the community and the Government, and exasperates all India—because it does not know whether Lord Ripon or anybody else will authorise it on what may be the very words of a certain despatch the purport of which is perfectly well known to His Excellency? In this matter, in our estimation, the feeling of the whole community is against the course of action which His Excellency has pursued, and, instead of calming public discontent and allaying agitation, it will simply fan the flames of both.

More than this, the Viceroy will, as a consequence of the statement he made yesterday, be held directly responsible for the failure to carry out the clearly expressed desire of the whole community by postponing any further action in the matter until the meeting of Parliament. His technical plea, put forward with a pitiful earnestness which might have disarmed criticism had the occasion been a less serious one, will be that it is a matter depending on the will of the Home Government, is of no avail to those who, in any degree, can read between the lines. It is impossible to suppose that, if Lord Ripon had expressed a desire that the wishes of India should be consulted in this matter, his desire would not have been fulfilled. His silence on this most important point is sufficient evidence that no such suggestion was ever made by him.

His Excellency also stated yesterday, as a reason why the request was not acceded to, that the Legislative Council of India had no power to control the action of Parliament. No one, we venture to think, ever affirmed that the Government of India had powers of this sort. We do affirm, however, that it was quite within the power of the Government to grant the prayer of the memorialists, and to delay all further progress of the measure until the question had been fairly brought before Parliament. After this long silence to tell the people of India that the Bill could not be delayed because the Indian Government could not control the action of Parliament, and that the Bill will now be proceeded with because the Executive Council is quite competent to deal with it, while at the same time the Viceroy says he was unable, as President of the Council, to breathe a word regarding the ultimate decisions of the Council without having the confirming despatch of the Secretary of State for India before him, is in the same deliverance to affirm his competence and his incompetence to deal with the Bill. The precedent which His Excellency the Viceroy has set up in his method of dealing with the measure would, in our estimation, completely abrogate the whole functions of an Executive and Legislative Council, and debase the Government of India to a Board of Advisers. A Committee, stationed in India to record the views and pass into law the enactments of the India Office and the English Cabinet. This is the position to which, in our estimation, the present advisers of the Government have brought India. It is painful to us in the extreme to have to speak in this way of the Government of India and its advisers, but we have no other alternative. The Government of India either has a mind of its own, or it has not. If either possesses convictions well informed and justly grounded in view of fact, or it has not. If it has not the power of giving effect to these convictions, if it has not the power of proclaiming its intentions and its convictions openly and fully at all times, then it has ceased to be a Government, and become, as we have said, a consulting and recording Committee. The absence of two members of Council, Generals Wilson and Stewart, renders further delay in introducing the Bill necessary, and India must wait still longer in suspense until another occasion, when the Council will be called together to debate the measure.

The *Madras Mail* publishes under the heading "A Pernicious Example," the following article on the gross behaviour of the Calcutta European and Eurasian mob on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival there the other day:—

"It may come to pass one of these days that, driven to desperation by the difficulty of making both ends meet, a Finance Minister may persuade a Viceroy to adopt the plan of raising revenue by the imposition of a graduated tax on native marriages. The imperious necessity of averting the disaster of a chronic vacuum in the public purse, as well as the obligation of finding more lakhs wherewith Viceroys and Governors may surround themselves with Imperial luxury, as well as with sumptuous public offices in places where their own residence is a scandalous "anomaly," may blind the Finance Minister,—especially if he should be a "griffin" wise in his own home concert—to a sense of the invidiousness of the tax, and indispose him to listen with patience to the objections of the native community. And supposing the Viceroy should be publicly and privately supported by the Home Government, and by a large proportion of the ignorant public of the United Kingdom, the Bill for the imposition of the tax causes, we will assume, much excitement among the natives of India. Public meetings are held by them in the chief cities of the country; strong language is indulged in, and warmly applauded; and resolutions are adopted in which the policy of the Government is vehemently condemned, and the immediate, total, and unconditional withdrawal of the obnoxious Bill is demanded in no dulcet terms. The Viceroy, however, has gone so far, and his own Government and the Ministry at home have been so committed to the so-called "principle" of the measure, that he refuses to do more than whittle away some of its most objectionable sections. He returns to Calcutta after eight months' work (with his head in a sack) at Simla, and on his road from the Railway station to Government House, he has to run the gauntlet of groans and hisses. The natives of Calcutta having lost their sense of respect for his office, cannot catch a sight of him but they immediately indulge in insulting demonstrations of their discontent. The uneducated sections of the populace observing the strong animus against him that is displayed by their educated countrymen, tire of the barren satisfaction of hooting a Burrah Lord Sahib, and one day pick up handy pebbles from the roadside, and pelt his carriage with them. The native soldiers and native police make an obviously half-hearted attempt to maintain public order; but it is clear to the Viceroy that to prevent further outrage he must either keep within doors, or abandon the Bill. He is perchance, a nervous and irresolute man, and for the sake of peace and quietness he throws up the Bill. His surrender is the signal for rejoicings all over the land, and for a time there is a calm. But, after a little while, another measure is introduced by the Government, which the wire-pullers in the recent conflict consider objectionable. Animated by the recollection of their late triumph, and instructed by their advisers, a Committee is formed to once again band themselves together against the Viceroy, and the country is saturated with political discontent. The ball has been set a-rolling, and no one can tell where it will stop.

What would Europeans in India think, say and propose, if they heard that their countryman, the Viceroy, was hissed by the natives in the public streets of Calcutta, in much the same way as the King of Spain was hooted by the common herd in the streets of Paris, or as Louis the Sixteenth was groaned at when brought back to his capital after his abortive attempt at escape. It would not be long before them to remember that the natives had but followed the precedent established by Europeans in Calcutta in December 1883. They would probably prefer to think of the measures to be adopted to vindicate the insulted dignity of their Sovereign's representative. Very many of them would wish to "go for" the hooters without more ado; while the calmer men among them would probably say, that the mischief would never have happened if the outrages of 1883 had been committed with impunity. "If Europeans," the latter might argue, "smarting under what has now been proved to have been an exaggerated sense of personal wrong were free to manifest their resentment against the Viceroy and his measure in the streets, by yelling and howling at him in the streets, and refusing to pay him, in his official capacity, the homage that was due at public banquets, surely the natives cannot be blamed for concluding that if you dislike a proposed law you may have your remedy by offering personal insult to the legislator."

The Anglo-Indian Empire is like unto a pyramid of neatly arranged, well-cemented powder barrels, the apex of this pyramid is exclusively occupied by a picked group belonging to a lordly race, whose highest privilege it is (according to their own account) to be tried by their peers when they are accused of murder, battery, "burgling" or some other indiscretion. About the most suicidal thing that that group can do is to get the example of smoking. Yet such a pernicious example has been set by their Europeans of Calcutta and by their manifestation of personal resentment they have not only disgraced themselves and discredited their country, but they have rendered further retreat impossible for the man at whom they have levelled the finger of scorn. The Viceroy who allowed himself to be cowed by his countrymen from the path of what he and the Ministry have publicly declared to be the plain path of duty, should be immediately recalled as a man lamentably deficient in self-respect and moral courage, and if proper sense of what is due to office. We have not the smallest sympathy with the Ilbert Bill,—it has been a blunder from beginning to end—but we see very plainly that the Bill must be passed; and we have cause to believe that a year hence the people who have in the last few days indulged in the unprecedented gratification of relieving their feelings by hissing Her Majesty's Vicegerent will not care to be reminded of the fact.'

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

The following memorial has been addressed by the Baptist Missionary Conference held in Calcutta in October last, to the Viceroy-in-Council:—

The respectful memorial of the Missionaries of the Baptist Missionary Society and others met in Conference in Calcutta,

Sheweth,—That your memorialists and other Native Christians belong to a body of Christians generally known as Baptists, who do not believe in the baptism of infants, and such being their belief families are not baptised or christened. That in or about the year 1874 the Baptist Missionary Conference memorialized the Government-General in Council for an Act for the registration of births, the Council being under the impression that proper registry-books of marriages and deaths were kept in some Government offices. Your memorialists would beg leave to refer to the foregoing-mentioned memorial. That the Church of England through the Registrar of the Diocese and also the Church of Scotland, have for many years kept, and still keep, duplicate registry books of baptisms (not births), marriages, and burials (not deaths) solemnized in or by officiating clergymen of the said Churches. That your memorialists believe that there is no public registry kept of births, marriages, and deaths by the Roman Catholic Church, or by the various denominations of dissenting Protestant Christians. Many others do not belong to any of these classes or bodies of Christians, and there is no public registry for them. That the Indian Christian Marriage Act provides that registrars of marriages and certain other ministers shall make returns of marriages solemnized before them, and the returning officer shall register books when filled to the Secretary of the Local Government, to be filed with the records of his office. That no provision is made for a registry of these marriages, but the returns and books are put away in pigeonholes or cupboards, without any regularity as to month or year or place where the returns are made, so that there would be the greatest difficulty in ascertaining when and where parties were married and in obtaining certificates of such marriage. As to births, various Municipalities, a parent or head of the House has to report the birth of a child within a limited time to the police inspector of the division. Only the sex of the child need be given. In many cases no name has been given to the child within the time limited. As to deaths, similar reports have to be sent to the police inspector by the head of the house. These reports include any births and deaths of cattle or otherwise, on the premises. All classes have to send in these reports. The inspector has to keep a register, and therefrom weekly or monthly lists are made showing the numbers and sexes of births and deaths. These are simply for statistical purposes; and your memorialists believe that no further care is taken of the registers, and in fact they are of no use whatever for purposes of reference. The same may be said under the Mohussil Registration Act. Irrespective of these police registers there is no public registry of births and deaths, nor of marriages as already stated. Your memorialists acknowledge with thanks that in the early part of last year some action was taken by Government in this subject, and the Home Secretary had a personal interview with one of your memorialists, in which the whole subject of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths was discussed at length, since which time nothing further has transpired. Your memorialists therefore pray that an Act may be passed in Council, for all India, for the compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages among all classes of Europeans, Armenians, and Eurasians, similar and as nearly like as circumstances will permit to the statutes of Parliament 6 and 7, Will. IV., ch. 85, and 37 and 38 Vic. ch. 88.—And your memorialists shall ever pray, &c.

J. ALLEN, Chairman.

Soda Water!!! Ice!!! Enormous strides have been made in the machinery for manufacturing the above. The firm of Engineers having so improved the means of production as to make it certain, that soda can be produced at a cost almost nominal, and in a much better condition than heretofore. Technical knowledge is not required, as all information is given in the book of directions and recipes, and in a district where there is an opening for establishing a Mineral Water or Ice Factory, a most profitable investment may be made, as the demand for Aerated Drinks is so much on the increase in every country. Catalogue forwarded free on application to Barker & Dixon, 24, King William Street, London, E.C., or to King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta, or at their stand in Exhibition, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 5-40 p. m.
H. E. the Governor's Band, Victoria Garden, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th:—Henry Bolckow (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday:—Merka (s), from Muscat; Britannia (s), Liverpool; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

The Governor's Band at the Victoria Gardens.—H. E. the Governor's band will play the following programme at the Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille	En Masque	Faust.
Polka Mazurka	Teresina	Czibulka.
Overture	Im Italienischen Style	Schubert.
Aria	Torquato Tasso	Donizetti.
Valse	Or et Azur	Lamothe.
Galop	Eldorado	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing playing at 5-40:—

Overture	Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Operatic Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Valse	Estudiantina	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Valse	Toujours et Encore	Lamothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Anerley will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 12 noon.

Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.—Winning numbers for the month of November, 1883. Two prizes of Rs. 100 each, and 16 of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month:—

Rs. 100 prizes.
1 an. 546623
1½ an. 063534

Rs. 10 prizes.

¾ ans.	1¼ ans.	1 an.	1¾ an.
001495	068575	007541	018313
029547	022745	030238	052857
032210	042238	050128	
		060931	
		205300	
		404663	
		426565	

Fair.—The annual Mahim fair will be held on the 14th instant, and will continue for seven days in succession.

Absconded.—Venkutpat Kumalthut, residing at Colbat-road, reported to the police that a lodger of his absconded on Sunday last, taking with him Rs 200 belonging to the complainant.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Cathay entered, and the s.s. Rydal Hall and the s.s. Kashgar left, the dock on Saturday. The s.s. Olympia entered on Sunday; and the s.s. Scindia and the s.s. Britannia entered yesterday.

Theft.—Abdool Rahimon Rahimut was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a piece of cloth, valued at Rs. 9, the property of Dewjee Veljee, from his shop in Shaik Memon-street. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,130. Of these 793 were new admissions, consisting of 343 Hindoos, 311 Musulmans, 89 Parsees, and 55 Christians. The daily average attendance was 71.

Found.—The watch

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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LONDON OFFICE—69, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
4 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
3 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FINE WINES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TO CLOSE THE SHIPMENT.

Deidesheimer.....	Rs. 17	reduced to Rs. 13	per doz. quarts.
Hochheimer	19	,, 15	,,
Liebfraumilch	22	,, 17	,,
Rudesheimer	26-12	,, 20	,,
Marcobrunner	30	,, 22	,,
Sparkling Hock	20	,, 15	,,
Sparkling Moselle	30	,, 15	,,
Claret, Clos du Changreson	10	,,	,,
Scotch Whisky, "Clan Leland"	17	,,	,,

Samples can be had on application to the Godown-keeper.
C. MACDONALD & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & B.....	Rs. 24 0	,, —
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche. ..	33 0	,, —
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	..	60 0

MOSELLE.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Josephshoefer (still)	24 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	..	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg.....	,, 26 0	,, 29 6
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	..	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, —

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 14 0	Rs. —
Moselblumchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner.....	,, ..	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 25 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, —
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncastelerg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer.....	,, 28 0	,, —
Josephshofer	,, 20 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes.....	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	..	...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0

ITALIAN WINES.

From Messrs. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

Barbera	Rs. 16 0	..
Vin Girginino Secco.....	,, 16 0	..
Barolo	,, 18 0	..
Nebiolo	,, 18 0	..
Monforte Wine	,, 20 0	..
Vin Pinot Bianco	,, 22 0	..

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

[illegible]an de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
[illegible]ssens	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
[illegible] Leoville	,, 20 0	,, —
[illegible]alite	,, 24 0	,, —

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

[illegible]	,, 15 0	..
[illegible]	,, 18 0	..

[illegible]

M. & Spann	..	..
Adr. Massard & Co.'s *** Cognac ..	..	..
Chas. Lorreire's finest Cognac *** ..	..	..
Very Old	,, 31 0	..
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf)	..	..
White capsules, A. L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 0	..
Do. Gold labels, blue Capsules	..	..
A. L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 0 0	..

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22	...
Breadalbane Highland Whiskey	,, 22 0	...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whiskey	,, 22 0	...
Do. do.	,, 25 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli ..... Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener Beer ..... ,, 6 0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (dresden)	,, 4 0
Lagerbier ..... ,, 5 0	,, —
Bomford Bitter Ale ..... ,, 5 0	,, —
Kaiser Beer..... ,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Flower & Sons' Ale..... ,, 4 8	,, 3 0

	Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer ..... ,, 6 0	,, 4

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth ..... Rs	18 0	...
Do. do. (superior) ..... ,,	20 0	...
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles ,,	14 0	...
Do. do. small do. Flutes. ,,	8 0	6

	Bottles.
Condensed Milk.....per doz. Rs.	3 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Swedish Butter.....per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest.....per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs.....per lb.	0 10
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)... per tin.	2 8
do. (small ,, do. ,,)	1 4
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) tin	1 8
Do. do. do.	0 12
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	0 6
Do. do. do.	0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	1 6
Do. do.	0 12
Sellery (Celery)	0 10
Do. do.	0 14
Do. do.	0 9
Zungenpain (Tongue Pate)	1 6
Kalbfleishpain (Veal Pate)	1 6

Nett Cash.

TERMS.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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Rampart-row.

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[illegible] holders unlimited.

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ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..	Rs.	250
Do. do. 50	,,	750
Do. to 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each.	,,	1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do.	,,	1,300
Do. 20 do. 500 do.	,,	2,000

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Do. (German, Anglo-German)	,, 25 to ,, 48	Triangles	,, 6 to ,, 15
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MR. J. MANOLESCU begs to offer his thanks to his numerous constituents who have favoured him with their support, and to intimate that he has engaged the services of two competent Hair Dressers, who are Masters of their profession holding high testimonials, one of whom has the honour of the patronage of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. Having also enlarged his premises and made the same thoroughly complete with every appliances for a first class Hair-dressing Saloon in Bombay, a want which has hitherto been much felt, he trusts with care and attention to all orders to merit the same patronage that has hitherto been accorded to him. Amongst 500 Testimonial the following are a few of the names Mr. Manolescu has the honour to have on his Books :—

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Major Ferguson.	Surgeon Major Boustead.
Major Heyland.	Hon'ble Lepel Griffin.
The Hon. S. D. Sassoon.	Hon'ble Justice Pinhey.
Lieut.-Col. Holberton.	F. Bozzoni, Esq.
Major Galloway.	S. Fachiri, Esq.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet with best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Knuble Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

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ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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Agents to W. E. HARTON & Co., Calcutta
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LOST.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIAMOND PENDANT (Lolnck) Brilliant cut) slightly flat weighing about 32 to 32½ Ruttees, valued at about Rupees Thirty Thousand (30,000) has been lost from a Diamond Necklace of HIS HIGHNESS SAYAJEE RAO MAHARAJAH, Gaekwar of Baroda, on or about the 30th October 1883.

A reward of Rupees Five Thousand (5,000) Rahashul will be given to any person, restoring the same or giving information that would lead to the recovery of the same.

M. T. TUBACK,
Police Superintendent.
City Police Office, Baroda, 4th November, 1883.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL.....	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE" CAPITAL.....	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

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For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882.....	£300,560
,, 1883.....	£344,255

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office at very moderate rates. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1857	£1,406,551 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19 7
1872	£2,318,210 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14 3

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
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